

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE 1971 ANNUAL REPORT

for

THE DISTRICT

by

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and

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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE 1971-1972

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Vice-Chairman Councillor P. G. SPARKS

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2. EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD DISTRICT CARE COMMITTEE FOR

TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST DISEASES

Councillor MRS. J. L. MITCHELL

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4. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH JOINT COMMITTEE

Councillor A. W. DURHAM, Councillor M. K. ATKINS

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

*E. G. A. JACKSON, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector

†C. J. LYNCH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

‡R. H. SANDFORD, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

N. A. RUSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (From 1.7.71)

Technical Assistant

A. C. MILNE

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk MISS E. E. NOLAN

Shorthand/Typist Clerk MRS. E. LOCK (*part-time*)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Staff

Clerks MISS D. CLARE, MISS H. STONE

Pest Officers

E. GEAR

F. PRESTON (*part-time*)

*The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

†Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

‡Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

September 1972.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Spring of 1971 saw changes in the Medical Officer of Health's Department. We were all very sorry to see Dr. Plumley leave us for pastures new in Epsom. I left shortly before to take a new position in Guildford, only to return in July as Acting Medical Officer of Health and finally in my present position in October. I am very happy to be with you again and I look forward to a period of service with you all—at least until 1974 when Local Government reorganisation takes place.

I am glad to report that infectious diseases have only been sporadic and have not been a problem. Routine smallpox vaccination is not now advised for children in this country. The Department of Health and Social Security has been advised that complications from vaccination are greater than the dangers of the disease. It is still essential for those at risk and for travellers to endemic areas. I, personally, feel that this advice is somewhat premature. Vaccination is still available at parent's request. German measles vaccination is advised in early teenage girls and it is hoped that this will eliminate the risk of foetal abnormalities in years to come. The number of cases of measles and whooping cough rose in 1971. It is most important that the immunisation programme is not relaxed as our children's health improves.

The birth rate is slightly increased on the previous year—this does not reflect the national trend, but is still below the average for England and Wales. The number of illegitimate births was almost treble that of 1970, at 28. This is an unwelcome trend and raises many questions including publicity for the Family Planning Services. The infant death rate is up on 1970 but with small figures random fluctuation is common.

While the total deaths due to cancer remain fairly static, the number of lung cancer deaths has increased to 28. This is a high figure for an Urban District. It is very worrying when the condition is almost completely preventable. The national figure of 30,000 is the highest ever. Are we logical in tolerating this situation? If only 1% of this number died as the result of a disaster there would be national outrage! Deaths due to heart and blood vessel disease are still very high. Medical research shows that the age of onset can be greatly postponed by our eating habits. If one's weight is kept within normal limits these diseases are much less frequent.

May I commend the work of the Old People's Welfare Committee, the Day Centre and all the voluntary helpers. We must always be on the lookout for the old and the lonely who need help. This also applies to all other voluntary organisations.

My position as Medical Officer of Health will disappear under the new

Local Government reform. The future is far from clear but it is likely that a community physician will be available to the new Council in an advisory capacity.

I would like to thank all Councillors, and especially the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and encouragement during this year of change. My sincere thanks are also due to Mr. C. J. Lynch, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his very able colleagues for their help and co-operation. My thanks are also due to the other Chief Officers for all their help and advice. My own Secretary and her Assistant have given yeoman service through difficult times, and I am most grateful for their help.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. A. JACKSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1971

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1971	1970	1941
Area (acres)	11,187	11,187	11,187
Population (Census 1971, 1931)	35,582	35,582	16,483
Population (estimated mid-year)†	41,050	39,110	25,200
Density (persons per acre)	3.50	3.50	3.15
Number of inhabited houses	13,150	12,920	*
Rateable value	£2,444,824	£2,391,236	*
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£23,472	£9,600	*

BIRTHS

Live Births	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total . . .	461	225	236
Legitimate . . .	433	213	230
Illegitimate . . .	28	12	16

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	1971	1970	1941
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	11.2	10.6	14.0
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births	12.1	11.4	*
	6.0	2.0	*

Still Births	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total . . .	2	2	—
Legitimate . . .	2	2	—
Illegitimate . . .	—	—	—
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births		4.0	12.0
		30.3	

DEATHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total	399	204	195
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population		9.7	9.7
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population		10.1	10.1
		*	

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total	11	7	4
Legitimate	11	7	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			
Total		24.0	10.0
Legitimate		25.0	10.0
Illegitimate		—	—
		47.0	46.6
		52.6	

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total	7	4	3
Legitimate	7	4	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		15.0	10.0
		*	

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age

	Total	Male	Female	1971	1970	1941
Total . . .	5	3	2			
Legitimate . .	5	3	2			
Illegitimate . .	—	—	—			
Early Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				11.0	10.0	*

Perinatal Mortality

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births

15.0 21.0 *

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)

— — *

Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births

— — —

*Figures not produced in 1941.

†The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1971 of 41,050 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 1,940 on his estimate for 1970. A natural increase of 62 in population resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 461 of which 225 were males and 236 females. The birth rate was 11.2 per 1,000 population, compared with 10.6 in 1970.

Age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.08) has been supplied by the Registrar General, which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 12.1 is obtained. The rate for England Wales was 16.0.

Twenty-eight births, or 6.0% of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1970 the percentage was 2.0.

Still births numbered two compared with five still births in 1970, giving a rate of 4.0. The rate for England and Wales was 12.0.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 399, an increase of 18 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 9.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

A comparability factor (1.04) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor gives a standardised death rate of 10.1. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1971

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1971)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Death Rate per 1,000 Population			Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births		
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	(Standardised)	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	(Standardised)	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	Leatherhead Urban District
1881-1890	32.4	29.5	19.1	15.6	14.2	104.0			
1891-1900	19.9	11.7	18.2	11.6	153.0	128.0			
1901-1910	27.2	22.0	15.4	12.0	128.0	80.0			
1911-1920	21.8	17.0	14.3	9.2	100.0	56.0			
1921-1930	18.3	16.9	12.1	9.8	72.0	39.0			
1931-1940	14.9	13.3	12.3	9.3	58.7	33.3			
1941-1950	16.9	16.4	12.3	10.0	43.1	27.0			
1951-1960	15.8	14.0	11.6	9.3	24.8	16.7			
1961	17.4	14.2	12.0	9.2	21.6	24.6 (13)†			
1962	18.0	14.7	11.9	10.4	21.6	16.2 (9)			
1963	18.2	15.8	12.2	10.7	21.1	20.4 (11)			
1964	18.4	15.9	11.3	10.7	19.9	18.2 (10)			
1965	18.1	14.8	11.5	10.9	19.0	7.8 (4)			
1966	17.7	13.9	11.7	9.2	18.9	18.6 (9)			
1967	17.2	14.4	11.2	10.0	18.3	20.0 (10)			
1968	16.9	14.3	11.9	10.6	18.0	14.0 (7)			
1969	16.3	12.0	11.9	10.1	18.0	21.0 (9)			
1970	16.0	11.4	11.7	10.1	18.2	10.0 (4)			
1971	16.0	11.2	11.6	10.1	18.0	24.0 (11)			

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

Sex		Total all ages	<i>4</i> <i>wks.</i>	75 & yr.						
				-4	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm Buccal Cavity Etc.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm Intestine	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Leukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
	F	17	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Endocrine, Etc., Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Hypertensive Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	68	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	18
	F	45	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	29
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3
	F	45	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
Pneumonia	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
	F	16	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asthma	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks.	-4 wks.	1-	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over yr.
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Peptic Ulcer	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Congenital Anomalies	M	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	6	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
All Other Accidents	M	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—All Causes	M	204	4	3	2	1	4	2	2	18	40	52	76	
	F	195	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	13	16	47	112	

Deaths due to Cancer

(including Mortality rate for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	All Cancer		Lung Cancer		Male % of Deaths
			Rate per 1,000 Population		Rate per 1,000 Population	
1926–1935	144		1·3		—	—
1936–1945	383		1·7		—	—
1946–1949	184		1·7		—	—
1950–1955	348		1·9		0·40	88
1956–1960	312		1·8		0·40	74
1961–1965	363		1·9		0·50	83
1966	83		2·2		0·40	80
1967	66		1·7		0·40	85
1968	88		2·3		0·50	80
1969	84		2·1		0·46	78
1970	91		2·3		0·58	82
1971	84		2·0		0·68	82

Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels

(including Mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Coronary Disease	
			Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1929–1935	252	3·0	—	—
1936–1945	965	4·1	—	—
1946–1949	480	4·5	—	—
1950–1955	883	5·1	1·3	63
1956–1960	775	4·6	1·5	62
1961–1965	907	4·9	1·8	57
1966	151	4·0	1·5	62
1967	193	5·0	1·8	66
1968	207	5·3	2·5	65
1969	198	5·1	2·4	57
1970	212	5·4	2·4	57
1971	221	5·3	2·7	60

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered eleven, giving an infant mortality rate of 24·0 per 1,000 live births compared with 18·0 for England and Wales. Five deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Causes of death	1971	1970
Respiratory failure	2	1
Broncho pneumonia	3	—
Prematurity	1	1
Haemorrhage	1	—
Malformation	4	2
—	—	—
	11	4

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

Road Accidents

Nine residents were killed in road accidents. In 1970, two residents were involved in fatal road accidents, with other vehicles involved. The ages of those killed were as follows:—

	1971	1970
1–4 years	1	—
15–24 years	3	—
25–34 years	2	1
65–74 years	1	1
Over 75 years	2	—
—	—	—
	9	2

Other Accidents

Deaths from other accidents numbered three compared with five in 1970. The causes of accidental death were one due to drowning, one to fire, and one due to a fall down stairs.

	<i>1971</i>	<i>1970</i>
5-14 years	1	—
15-24 years	—	2
45-54 years	—	1
65-74 years	1	—
Over 75 years	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	5

Suicide

During the year there was one death by suicide, the same as in 1970. This was due to poisoning.

	<i>1971</i>	<i>1970</i>
45-54 years	1	—
65-74 years	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	1

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Leatherhead Hospital is staffed by the general practitioners of the District, who have the benefit of a consultant staff when required. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 55, an out-patient department, physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

The Epsom District Hospital and the Dorking General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and accommodation for maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the District.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

A laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health at West Park Hospital, Epsom, where a comprehensive series of specialised investigations is at the disposal of medical practitioners.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological condition of samples of milk, food, and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year, 13 samples of water, 24 of milk, and 55 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations on water are summarised in a later section of this Report, and those relating to milk and ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

The bacteriological examination of 35 specimens of faeces was carried out by the Laboratory, nine of which contained pathogenic organisms.

It is interesting to note that in 1941 a total of 97 laboratory examinations were made which included 22 for the diagnosis of Diphtheria, 49 for Tuberculosis, and 21 for Haemolytic Streptococci (a serious infection at that time), and five for Enteric Fever.

I wish to thank Dr. D. R. Gamble, the Director, and his staff for their ready advice and help during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is a function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Burgh Heath (Burgh Heath 53491).

MORTUARY FACILITIES

Forty-two bodies from the Leatherhead area were admitted for post mortem examination during the year.

The new mortuary built at Epsom District Hospital by co-operation of seven local authorities and the Hospital Management Committee was completed during the year.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

(a) Burial

Wimbledon Lawn Cemetery provides facilities for the interment of the dead.

(b) Cremation

The Crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, is available for cremations.

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and children, health visiting, domiciliary midwifery and home nursing, chiropody, cervical cytology, immunisation and vaccination, and home helps is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority, and day-to-day administration is carried on by the South Western Divisional Health and Welfare Sub-Committee with offices at The Municipal Buildings, Guildford, under the direction of Dr. Peggy Beynon, the Divisional Medical Officer.

VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and measles, and smallpox vaccination can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from the County Council Clinics, so also can vaccination against poliomyelitis for all persons aged 40 years and under. Members of the health and hospital services and their families and travellers abroad are also eligible for this vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination is available at Chest Clinics to family contacts of tuberculosis, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It is also offered to children approaching school-leaving age.

Details of clinics are as follows:—

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-Natal Clinic

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. 1st and 3rd Monday, 9.30 a.m.

Child Welfare Clinic

Ashtead, Woodfield Lane. Tuesdays, 10 a.m.–12 noon; 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Bookham, Church House. Wednesdays, 10 a.m.–12 noon.

Fetcham, Village Hall. Thursdays, 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Leatherhead, The Mansion, Church Street. Fridays, 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Leatherhead, Cygnet Youth Club, Kingston Road. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2–4 p.m.

General Medical

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. 1st and 3rd Fridays, 9.30 a.m.

Chest Clinic

Epsom District Hospital. Mondays and Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Tuesdays, 10.30–11.30 a.m.

Child Guidance

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. *By appointment.*

Cervical Cytology

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. *By appointment.*
Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. *By appointment.*

Eye Clinic

Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. *By appointment.*

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. *By appointment.*

Remedial Exercises

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. Mondays and Wednesdays, 2–4 p.m.

Speech Clinic

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. Mondays, p.m., and Fridays, a.m. and p.m.

Family Planning Association Clinic

Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. 1st and 3rd Wednesday, p.m., and Thursday, p.m.
By appointment.
The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. Every Tuesday. *By appointment.*
Epsom District Hospital.

Venereal Diseases Clinic

Aldershot General Hospital. Males: Monday, 12 noon–1 p.m.; Wednesday, 4–6 p.m.
Females: Monday, 11 a.m.–12 noon; Wednesday 2–4 p.m.

Redhill General Hospital. Males: Tuesday, 5–7 p.m.

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford. Males: Monday 5–7 p.m.; Friday 5–7 p.m.
Females: Monday 3–5 p.m.; Friday 3–5 p.m.

St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton. Males: Monday 4–6 p.m.
Females: Wednesday 5–7 p.m.

Victoria Hospital, Woking. Males: Thursday 5–7 p.m.
Females: Thursday 5–7 p.m.

(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)

Well Woman Clinic

Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. 1st and 3rd Monday, 9.30–12 noon.

By appointment.
Ashtead Clinic. 2nd and 4th Monday, 9.30–12 noon. *By appointment.*

School Dental Clinic

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. Monday, a.m. and p.m.; Tuesday, a.m. and p.m.; Thursday, a.m. and p.m.; Wednesday, a.m.

Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. Monday, a.m. and p.m.; Thursday, a.m. and p.m.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Family Planning Association

A clinic is held at The Mansion, Leatherhead, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. In 1971, 850 visits, including 68 first visits, were made to the clinic. This compares with 824 visits in 1970, when these included 115 first visits. There were 57 transfers from other clinics and 13 postal enquiries. The number of visits at the Ashtead Clinic was 798, including 83 first visits, and 80 transfers from other clinics, and six postal enquiries.

Marriage Guidance Council

A branch of the Marriage Guidance Council is operating by an appointment system at the Red House, Leatherhead.

The Samaritans

There is a branch of 'The Samaritans' at 45 Lower Fairfield Road. The emergency telephone number is Leatherhead 75555.

Citizens' Advice Bureau

Last year the Bureau dealt with nearly 2,400 enquiries mostly concerning marriage, separation and divorce problems, landlord and tenant difficulties, and accommodation.

The Bureau is open 10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, and Saturday mornings by appointment.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 31

Meals on Wheels

The Leatherhead Urban District Council has continued to support the Women's Royal Voluntary Service in maintaining the 'Meals on Wheels' Scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons. The contribution to the scheme made by the Council is 7½p per meal. In addition, the Council contributes to mileage allowance of 3·5p per mile. During 1970, 9,689 meals were served as compared with 8,074 meals in 1970.

I remain deeply indebted to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service for running such an efficient and essential service for the house-bound. This service depends so much upon the dependability and the enthusiasm of all concerned in all types of weather.

Section 47

Under the above Section powers are given to the local authority to seek a Court Order for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of a person in ill-health or so senile as to be in a state of neglect. There was no need to take action under the Section during the year.

Section 50

This Section empowers local authorities to arrange for the disposal of the body of any person who dies in the District where such arrangements are not otherwise being made. Use of this section of the Act was not required during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Much of the health education in the district is performed by the Divisional Health Staff, who are in close contact with such categories of the population as mothers and children and the aged, but wherever possible the District Public Health Department supports County Health Education campaigns by the display of posters on Council notice-boards, libraries, and other suitable locations in Council premises. Leaflets are also placed where the general public have access, e.g. Public Libraries, Rates Office, and the Housing Department.

Health education of the individual is continually carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in their day-to-day work and this is especially important in encouraging satisfactory hygienic standards in catering establishments and food shops.

STAFF MEDICALS

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Adviser on staff appointments and sickness.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

The District is fortunate in its water supply, which is abundant, of good quality, and widely distributed by the East Surrey Water Company, which is the statutory undertaking for the area, and as far as is known all properties in the district are supplied from the public water mains direct to the premises. Its source of supply in this District is from deep wells and springs sunk into chalk. The water is softened and chlorinated before distribution. A careful chemical and bacteriological control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the Company.

Bacteriological examinations are also made at regular intervals, on a rota basis, by the various local authorities, whose districts are served by the Company so that a sample is taken each week from within the distribution area of the Company by one or other of the local authorities within that area. Nine samples were taken within the Leatherhead area during the year, all but one being entirely satisfactory, the exception being traced as a local pollution within the service pipe of the property from which the sample was obtained.

A typical chemical analysis of the Company's water is as follows (chemical results in parts per million).

Colour	Nil
Taste	Nil
pH	8.3
Electric Conductivity	255
Chloride as Chlorine	21
Hardness, total	102
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.050
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Metals	Nil
Total Solids	170
Natural Fluoride	Trace

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The District is served by two sewage disposal works, one situated at Leatherhead and one at Bookham.

Both operate by continuous flow settlement comprising detritus tanks, primary and secondary settlement tanks, filters, humus tanks, and storm water tanks.

Sewage sludge is substantially disposed of via a sludge dewatering plant at Leatherhead by composting with processed house refuse by the 'Dano' system, the matured product being sold to farmers, ratepayers, and merchants. At Bookham the sludge is removed by tankers in its liquid state by contractors employed by the Authority and is transported to Leatherhead Works for disposal.

The disposal arrangements are at present adequate for the district. Continuing growth of the district, together with increased water consumption overall will necessitate both works being extended in the near future and Consulting Engineers have been appointed by the Council to prepare the necessary schemes. Additional sewer capacity to serve the Fetcham area was completed during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by one Shelvoke & Drury 25 cubic yard fore-and-aft tipper with power presses, five 35 and one 35.50 Dennis automatic loaders, and one 7 cubic yard Karrier side-loader for miscellaneous collections. All are fitted with trailers for waste paper collections upon which the collectors receive a bonus.

The refuse is delivered to the refuse and composting plant at the Leatherhead sewage disposal works where the majority of the refuse is treated; bottles, tins, jars, glass, paper, bones, rags, etc., are separated and baled, and the tailings processed and mixed with sewage sludge mechanically so as to produce a fine compost by aerobic action.

The paper and tins are baled mechanically and sold to merchants with other salvageable materials. The remainder of the refuse, being mainly bulky trade waste is removed in bulk containers by contractors employed by the authority and is tipped outside the district.

The 'Dano' separation, salvage and composting plant continues to operate successfully, and, apart from the salvage income of approximately £11,540 for the year, the compost both in bulk consignments within a radius of 45 miles and in trial bags continued to sell satisfactorily: 1,375 tons in bulk and 11,540 bags were sold in the year.

CESSPOOLS

Cesspool emptying is carried out twice a month by a firm under contract to the Council. During 1971 one of the contractor's vehicles was occupied over three-quarters of its working year.

Cesspools are emptied on request from the owner of the property and a charge is made for the service based upon the availability of the sewer; the fees were reviewed during the year and from the 1st November were increased to £12.00 per emptying where the sewer is within 100 feet of the property; elsewhere the charge is £3.00.

It is estimated that there are some three hundred and fifty cesspools remaining

in the district, and of these 29 serve premises which are within 100 feet of a sewer. These remain unconnected for a variety of reasons, but principally where the depth of the sewer is so great that considerable expenditure in connecting would be involved.

One hundred and twenty-eight cesspools were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings amounting to 415.

Five properties previously served by cesspool drainage were connected to the main sewer.

HOUSING

Information about the housing circumstances of the District is contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Referee with regard to housing list applicants who may ask for ill-health to be taken into account for rehousing by the Council. Occasionally medical advice is required in respect of Council tenants and this aspect also falls within the province of the Medical Officer of Health.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with the supervision of food. It also contains details of the work done in connection with sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for which the Council has been responsible since 1955.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1970 and 1941 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

	Notifications (corrected)			
	1971	1970	1941	
Anthrax	—	*
Diphtheria	—	0·12
Dysentery	0·07	0·20
Encephalitis	—	0·02
Food Poisoning	0·26	0·12
Infective Jaundice	0·21	0·10
Measles	3·92	1·20
Meningitis	0·09	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1·04
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Scarlet Fever	0·14	0·15
Smallpox	—	—
Tetanus	—	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0·12	0·07	1·19
Non-Respiratory ..	—	—	—	0·35
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	0·56	0·12	11·7

** Disease not notifiable at that time*

DYSENTERY

Three cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year, compared with eight cases in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0·07 per 1,000 population compared with 0·20 in 1970.

FOOD POISONING

Eleven cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year compared with five in 1970. Nine were identified as belonging to the *Salmonella Typhimurium* group, one to St. Paul, and one to Bredeney. The incidence rate for 1971 was 0·26 per 1,000 population compared with 0·12 in 1970.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Nine unconnected cases of Infective Jaundice were notified during the year compared with four cases for 1970. The incidence rate was 0·21.

MEASLES

One hundred and sixty-one cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 47 in 1970. The incidence rate was 3·92 per 1,000 population compared with 1·20 in the previous year.

MENINGITIS

Four cases of meningitis were notified in 1971. There were no cases in 1970.

SCARLET FEVER

Six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, compared with six cases in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0·14 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPING COUGH

Twenty-three cases of whooping cough were notified in 1971 compared with five cases in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0·56 per 1,000 population.

TUBERCULOSIS

Five notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified for the first time to be suffering from tuberculosis. It is interesting to note that in 1941 30 cases of pulmonary and nine of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

No deaths occurred due to tuberculosis in 1971.

The table below illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for Tuberculosis has assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of curative and preventative measures taken against the disease.

Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934-71

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-63)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Notifications</i>	<i>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
1934-1938	15	0.78	7	0.39
1939-1943	23	0.94	7	0.29
1944-1948	28	0.16	7	0.32
1949-1953	22	0.80	3	0.13
1954-1958	15	0.47	3	0.09
1959-1963	10	0.28	2	0.05
1964-1968	4	0.11	0.6	0.01
1969	3	0.07	2	0.05
1970	3	0.07	—	—
1971	5	0.12	—	—

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of nine persons were added to the tuberculosis register and five were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

Additions to register

Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district

5

Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area

4

—

Removals from Register

By transfers to other districts

—

By recovery

5

By death

—

—

9

5

At the end of the year there were 57 names on the register as compared with 53 at the end of the corresponding period last year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

1960	117	1966	97
1961	153	1967	79
1962	138	1968	69
1963	127	1969	54
1964	115	1970	53
1965	98		

Epsom & Leatherhead District Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases

The Epsom, Leatherhead & District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its invaluable work during the year under the Chairmanship of Mrs. P. L. Pomfrett. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Epsom & Ewell Borough Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare, and statutory officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare, and financial assistance. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of persons with tuberculosis and other chest diseases and the households to which they belong, and much valuable work continues to be done.

Chest Radiography Service

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Radiography Service that during the year 719 persons resident or employed in the Leatherhead Urban District were examined.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX DURING 1971

		Total all ages both sexes											
		65 years and over						45-64					
		25-44			15-24			10-14			5-9		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all ages both sexes		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Encephalitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Infective Jaundice		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Measles		3	6	3	5	6	12	16	8	14	7	27	51
Meningitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Smallpox		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	23

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1971

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

September 1972.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my first Annual Report.

The year 1971 was a particularly important one for the White Paper containing proposals for reorganisation in England was published and it was pleasing to note that environmental health functions generally should remain at district level. A great wind of change is going to blow through local government and one awaits the outcome with interest.

The work of the Inspectorate increasingly is taken up with the investigation of complaints, particularly on housing matters. Applications for Qualification Certificates continue to be received and the detailed inspection of houses prior to the issue of certificates occupies much time. Improvement Grant work is very rewarding and it is very satisfying to make the final inspection of an improved house. Food inspection and sampling under the Food and Drugs Act form an important part of the inspector's work and the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations in relation to food premises and the surveillance for new food products is a constant challenge.

The problem of noise nuisance now classified as a pollutant has been the subject of many complaints and exercises the tact, objectivity and discipline of the inspectors.

In December of this year my predecessor Mr. Whiting retired after 43 years of service with this Council and I wish him and Mrs. Whiting every happiness in their new home.

I take this opportunity to thank the Members of the Council for appointing me to the office of Chief Inspector and I will do my best to warrant their confidence.

In conclusion, my thanks to the members of the Health and Social Services Committee, Members of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health and to the officers of the other departments for their help and support. My thanks too, to the Public Health Inspectors and to the technical and office staff for their help and assistance.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES J. S. LYNCH.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Dwelling-houses	1,291
Improvement Grants	197
Rent Acts	18
Soil Drainage	40
Cesspool Drainage	35
Surface Drainage	25
Other Alleged Nuisances	448
Pest Control	1,938
Smoke	85
Water	14
Watercourses	43
Infectious Diseases—Investigations	52
Collection of Specimens	54
Food Premises	751
Food Examination and Sampling	192
Food Complaints	65
Factories (Mechanical)	99
Other Premises under Factories Act	20
Noise	103
Moveable Dwellings	51
Shops Act	1
Schools	4
Swimming Pools	11
Petroleum Regulations	132
Riding Establishments	5
(including Veterinary inspections)	
Offices, Shops, etc.	159
Pet Animals Act	6
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Miscellaneous	212

HOUSING

Inspection

During the year 561 houses were visited for various reasons, necessitating 1,291 visits.

Repairs

Thirteen houses were found on inspection not in all respects fit for human habitation and notices were served on the responsible persons to remedy the defects.

Ten houses were made fit during the year.

Demolition and Closure

One notice requiring demolition of a property was served during the year.

Improvement Grants

One application for conversion grant was received and this, and one pending from the close of the previous year, were approved. Both were completed during the year at a cost of £2,500 for the four units of accommodation provided.

Twenty-seven applications for Discretionary Grants were received, 25 approved, 11 of which were in respect of tenanted properties, 18 houses improved, involving a total monetary grant of £7,380.

Twenty-five applications for Standard Grants were received, 23 were approved six of which were in respect of tenanted property, and the following amenities were provided at 10 houses by grant aid during the year, grant aid amounting to £1,221.

Bath in a bathroom	9
Wash hand basin	10
Indoor water closet	9
Hot water supply	10
Sinks	2

Provision of New Houses

During the year 154 houses and 16 flats were constructed by private enterprise and four houses and 31 flats by the Council, totalling 205 units of accommodation.

Qualification Certificates

Section 44 (1)	Received	20
	Granted	25
	Refused	3
	Appeals	Nil
Section 44 (2)	Received	8
	Granted	1
	Refused	Nil
Section 54	County Court Orders	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLY

Licences

The following licences granted to retailers were in force during the year:—

Designation	<i>Dealer's Pre-packed</i>	
	Licences	
Untreated	9	
Pasteurised	22	
Ultra Heat Treated	14	
Sterilised	14	

The only milk now bottled in the area is that from a local farm producing untreated milk, bottled by the producer and distributed by a licensed dealer.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Supplies

Twenty samples of pasteurised milk, and four of untreated milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The samples of pasteurised milk all passed the Phosphatase Test showing them to have been properly pasteurised, and also Methylene Blue Test, showing they were of satisfactory keeping quality.

The four samples of untreated milk produced at a local farm passed the Methylene Blue Test, and they were also examined for brucella abortus as a routine procedure and were found to be negative.

FOOD EXAMINATION

The following foods were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and certificates issued to that effect.

Canned Meat	52 lbs.
Carcase Meat	126 lbs.
Fish	42 lbs.
Other canned fruit	44 lbs.
Frozen foods	2,033 pkts.

Unsound food was disposed of by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip in Randalls Road, Leatherhead.

FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLING

During the year 108 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. J. A. Palgrave, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

	No.	Adulterated or otherwise irregular
	No of Samples taken	
Almonds	1	—
Beverages	3	—
Butter	1	—
Cake/Pudding Mix	6	—
Cereals	4	—
Colouring	1	—
Coconut	1	—
Fish	2	—
Flavouring	4	—
Fruit Drinks/Squashes	3	—
Fruit—Tinned/Dried	5	1
Ice-Cream	1	—
Hams/Preserves	7	—
Jelly	1	—
Margarine	5	—
Meat and Meat Products	20	1
Milk	21	1
Milk—Channel Islands	4	—
Milk Products	3	—
Paste	1	—
Pie Filling	1	—
Sauces and Chutney	3	—
Soup	1	—
Sugar	1	—
Vegetables	3	—
Vegetarian Products	4	—
Vinegar	1	—

Seven samples of Farm Bottled Milk included above were additionally tested for the presence of antibiotics; the adulterated sample being found to contain a minute trace of penicillin. Assurances were obtained from the dairyman concerned that all necessary action had been taken to avoid a repetition.

The two other samples reported as irregular did not conform to the Labelling of Food Order 1953, and the attention of the manufacturers was drawn to the irregularities and satisfactory assurances obtained.

Food Complaints

Forty-three complaints of foodstuffs not being up to normal standard were received, eight of which were specially examined by the Public Analyst. The allegations were either unfounded or satisfactory assurances received from the producers. No proceedings were instituted during the year.

One case of lead poisoning arose during the year.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 259 premises within the Urban District in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:—

Bakers	11
Butchers	17
Canteens/Clubs	76
Confectioners	37
Fishmongers and Fryers	7
Frozen Foods	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	22
Grocers and Provision Merchants	43
Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Milk Stores	2
Restaurants and Cafes	16

Of these premises, the following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

Manufacture of Sausages	15
Pickling of Meat	18
Cooking of Ham	9
Frying of Fish	4

Nine premises are licensed to deal in game.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Seven hundred and forty visits were made to food premises, and as a result of informal action, the following work has been carried out:—

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
1. Structural repairs and renovations	11
2. Equipment replaced	16
3. New dustbins provided	8
4. External display stands raised	1
5. W.C. repaired and cleansed	10
6. Notices provided	4
7. Water supply restored or improved	4
8. Nail Brushes	5
9. Wash hand basins provided	4
10. Hot water	4
11. First Aid	4
12. Clothes Lockers	4
13. Sinks	4
14. Improved Lighting	6
15. Improved Ventilation	4
16. Internal Surfaces cleansed	38
17. Floor surfaces improved	18

	<i>Nature of Work</i>		<i>No. of Premises</i>
18.	Wall surfaces improved	.	6
19.	Ceilings repaired	.	4
20.	Accumulations removed	.	6
21.	Refrigeration repaired or provided	.	5

Ice-cream

Eighty-one premises in the District are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream. The whole of the supplies in the area are being manufactured at premises outside the district.

Fifty-five samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Bacteriologist's reports were as under:—

<i>Producer</i>	<i>Samples taken</i>	<i>Grade</i>			
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
A	25	25	—	—	—
B	28	28	—	—	—
C	1	1	—	—	—
D	1	1	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

The following table shows the position with regard to registrations and inspections during the year:—

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of Premises newly registered during year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspec- tion during year</i>
Offices	4	145	12
Retail Shops	7	149	55
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	5	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	1	21	4
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	12	320	72

Of the 72 premises inspected, one or more contraventions of the Act were discovered at premises as listed below:—

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
4	Cleanliness	1
5	Overcrowding	—
6	Temperature	11
7	Ventilation	2
8	Lighting	1
9	Sanitary Conveniences	5
10	Washing Facilities	3
11	Drinking Water	1
12	Accommodation for Clothing	—
13/14	Sitting Facilities	—
15	Eating Facilities	2
16	Walls, Floors and Passages	4
17	Fencing of Machinery	—
24	First-Aid	10
50	Display of Abstract	15

The contraventions generally were again not of a serious nature, and where remedial measures were required notifications were sent to the responsible persons.

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	2,388
Retail Shops	958
Wholesale departments, warehouses . . .	31
Catering establishments open to the public	133
Canteens	42
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	3,552

Total Males 1,982, Total Females 1,570

Accidents

Only one accident occurring on registered premises during the year was reported, and that of a minor nature.

SHOPS ACTS 1950 to 1965

Fifteen visits to shops additional to those recorded under food premises and offices, shops and railway premises, were made during the year. The attention of several managements was drawn to the provisions of the half-day closing requirements.

The register contains 425 shops, distributed as to 103 in Ashtead, 82 in Bookham, 49 in Fetcham, and 191 in Leatherhead, as follows:—

Antiques	3
Bakers	11
Bookshops	2
Butchers	17
Cafes and restaurants	16
Car Accessories	1
Chemists	13
Coal Order	2
Decorators' Materials	6
Drapers, Outfitters and Milliners	44
Dyers and Cleaners	10
Fishmongers	8
Florists	6
Footwear—Repairers	8
Retailers	6
Furnishers	11
Garages and Service Stations	25
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	22
Grocers and Provision Merchants	41
Hairdressers	32
Handicrafts and Gifts	5
Hardware	13

Horticultural—Pet Shops and Cornchandlers	.	.	8
Launderettes	.	.	7
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	.	.	39
Opticians	.	.	6
Photographic Supplies	.	.	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	.	.	25
Radio, Television and Electrical	.	.	16
Showrooms	.	.	3
Sports Goods, Baby Carriages, etc.	.	.	4
Stationers	.	.	4
Travel Agents	.	.	3
Tyres	.	.	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	.	.	4

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Three establishments were licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, authorising the licencees to board a combined maximum of 110 dogs and 123 cats,

DRAINAGE

Nuisances arising from blocked drains at 10 houses and 11 other properties were abated during the year.

Seven cesspools giving rise to complaint were emptied after informal approach to the owners concerned and necessary remedial works undertaken.

FACTORIES

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	144	99	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	35	20	—	—
TOTAL	179	119	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND					No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	REFERRED to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness	S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	S.7	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	—	—	—

PEST CONTROL

Insect Pests

A pest service is supplied on request, to a hospital, two training colleges, and 11 County Council School canteens, charges being recovered for time and materials. No charge is made in respect of private houses.

Disinfestation was carried out at 60 premises as follows:—

Pest	No. of Infestations treated
Ants	16
Bugs	1
Cockroaches	25
Fleas	2
Flies	8
Lice	1
Mealworm Beetle	2
Mites	6

A service for the destruction of wasps' nests continued during the year, a charge of £1.00 per nest being made where the nests are situated on private property. Five hundred and six nests were destroyed during the season.

Pigeons

The increasing number of pigeons roosting in the Leatherhead Town Centre, with the associated fouling of public footpaths, resulted in the Council introducing in 1969 a system of control to reduce their numbers.

Trapping at suitable sites during the early months of the year resulted in the capture of a further 283 birds, bringing the total captured to 1,038 since control measures were introduced.

Rodent Control

1	<i>Properties inspected</i>	
	(a) As a result of notification	304
	(b) By independent investigations	843
2.	<i>Conditions found as a result of inspection</i>	
	(a) Rat infestations—Major	7
	Minor	426
	(b) Mouse infestations	60

PET ANIMALS

Six premises were licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Three existing licensed establishments had their licences under the Riding Establishments Act 1964 renewed after being favourably reported upon by the Council's veterinary adviser.

NOISE

Several complaints of noise were received during the year, most commonly from persons aggrieved by noisy pneumatic road-breaking plant. Investigations often reveal that although mufflers are provided by the contractors concerned, they are not fitted by the operators.

Complaints continued to be received from persons living near two industrial estates, and periodic checks were made to ensure that noise was kept to the minimum possible.

SMOKE AND FUMES

The burning of waste paper and cartons at shop premises is gradually being reduced by increased use of the Council's Trade Refuse Collection or of private salvage contractors.

After consultation with the management, nuisance arising from an industrial boiler plant was abated.

Complaints arising from domestic bonfires continue to be received, and attempts to settle these by 'good neighbourliness' are made in the absence of suitable legislation.

SWIMMING POOLS

The only swimming pool in the district open to the public is the one owned by the Council at Fetcham Grove.

Water for the pool is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company's mains. When the bath is in use continuous filtration and chlorination is the method of purification adopted, the time of complete turnover of the water being four hours.

Tests for residual chlorine and pH value are made at frequent intervals daily by the pool attendants, and independent checks were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their inspections. Four samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and received satisfactory reports.

Two County Schools in the district now have their own swimming pool and periodic inspections are also made of these.

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